



Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser: (Local History Study)



Subject Specific Skills

- A local history study
- A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
- A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality

Prior Learning

- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Key Knowledge:



Golden Gates The Golden Gates are a very important symbol of Warrington. They are outside the Town Hall on Sankey Street. They were first used on Walking Day in 1895 and are used each year to begin the parade. A walking day is a type of church parade where schools, churches and important people parade through the town. The Warrington Walking Day began in 1834 and is a tradition which still happens every year. Many children receive money which they spend at the fair



Key Vocabulary

Chronology: The study of place and time.

Enquire: To ask for information.

Primary Source: A piece of information that was created by someone who saw it first hand.

Secondary source: Writing which was not written at the same time as an event happened.

Transport: A system or means of carrying people or goods.

Barge: A type of boat usually used on canals or rivers.

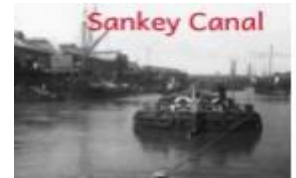
Locality: An area or neighbourhood.

Key Individual:

Oliver Cromwell/
Edward Gandy



Key Knowledge:



Warrington has a rich history back to the early Roman settlements, through the middle ages, into industrialization and then into a thriving modern hub. It's geographical location has always made it a key centre for transport, trade, commerce and military campaigns.

Industry & trade In 1757, the Sankey Brook Navigation became the first canal opened for traffic. That, along with the River Mersey, Manchester Ship Canal and Bank Quay railway lines has made Warrington an important centre for the transport of goods over the years. Over its history as an industrial town, Warrington was famous for making wire, aluminium and fabric. Like many industrial towns, Warrington suffered poverty. Some people ended up in workhouses (between 1728 and 1930).

The English Civil War The English Civil War was a war fought between Charles 1 and parliament, led by Oliver Cromwell. In 1642, the Royalists invaded Warrington due to the importance of 'Bridgefoot' (the bridge over the River Mersey). In 1643, Cromwell's army laid siege to the town and won it for the parliamentary side. Cromwell spent a night in Warrington. Bridgefoot remained a vital feature of Warrington's importance and remains to this day.

